ISAKOVA-KEO, M.M.

Results of the investigation of year-round supply of planktonic and benthonic organisms for fish fry in ponds. Vop. ekol. 5:87-88 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Fishes--Food)

ISAKOVA-KEO, M. M.

Results of experiments in the food supply for young salmon
in ponds with low water temperature. Trudy PBI no.19:136-148
'62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Laboratoriya zoologii besposvonochnykh Petergofskogo
biologicheskogo instituta.

(Salmon)   (Pelci—Fish culture)

ISAKCVIC, D.

Gasification of coal. p. 525.
TEHNIKA, Beograd, Vol. 10, no. 4, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

Dusan Isakovic

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their   H-21
        Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Com-
        bustible Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12431.

Author   : Dusan Isakovic.

Inst   : Not given

Title   : Ways to Utilize Lignite from Kossovo Occurrence (Yugoslavia).
            Parts I and II:

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1956, 11, No 9, 1329 - 1337; No 10, 1483 - 1492.

Abstract : I. The problem of a complex utilization of lignite
            from the Kossovo occurrence, the total reserves of which
            exceed 6 billions of tons, are discussed. The geological
            description of the occurrence, the chemical composition of
            the lignite and the results of cleaning, briquetting without

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their   H-21
        Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Com-
        bustible Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12431.

Abstract : binder addition and semicoking made by various institutes
        are presented. Lignite samples for the experiments were
        taken from the Krushevats mine (reserves 400 millions of
        tons) mined by the opencast method.
        II. The results of coking dried lignite mixed with
        coking coals, as well as of lignite semicoke mixed with
        coking coals, of lignite coking after preliminary hydro-
        genation and gasification in gas generators are presented.
        Emphasizing the difficulty of industrial cleaning of lig-
        nite, the author considers it to be expedient to use it
        without washing, but selecting layers of best quality lig-
        nite at the poencast mining.

Card 2/2

ISAKOVIC, D.

The use of lignite from Kosovo Polje. II. p. 1483.
(Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 10, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 7,
     July 1957. Uncl.

Y/001/62/000/005/001/004
D293/D302

AUTHOR: Isaković, Dušan, Engineer, Deputy Director

TITLE: Organization of the scientific and technical informat-
            ion service in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 5, 1962, 829-834

TEXT: The article deals with the organization and activities of
the VINITI (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Scientific
and Technical Information). The Director of the Institute is Profes-
sor Academician A. Mikhailov and his Deputy, Professor Fomin. The
Institute collects, studies and, where required, translates a large
number of domestic and foreign scientific and technical publications.
The material thus compiled is then disseminated by the Institute
either through its journals of abstracts, or through its express
information service. VINITI, originally an organ of the Academy of
Sciences of the USSR, is today an independent institution, existing
on the sale of its publications. The Institute works in close co-
operation with the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee of the

Card 1/2

Organization of the ...   Y/001/62/000/005/001/004
                                        D293/D302

Council of Ministers of the USSR for Coordination of Scientific Re-
search and with individual Centers for Propagation of Scientific,
Technical, Economic and Political Literature. These centers disse-
minate the technical literature prepared by VINITI to those en-
gaged in their practical application. There are about 40 language
experts and over 170 scientific and technical experts employed at
the Institute. Much translation and abstracting work is carried out
by the VINITI's 22,000 free-lance contributors. Its library has
80,000 volumes, 950,000 - 1,000,000 periodical numbers, about 200
foreign information bulletins and dictionaries for over 65 langu-
ages. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Jugoslovenski centar za tehničku i naučnu dokumenta-
               ciju (Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific
               Documentation), Belgrade

Card 2/2

ISAKOVIC, Dusan, inz. (Beograd, Zeleni venac 2/I)

A contribution to the concept of the Yugoslav Service of
Technical and Scientific Documentation and Information.
Pt.1. Tehnika Jug 18 no.10:1805-1812a 0'63

1. Zamenik direktora Jugoslovenskog centra za tehnicku i
naucnu dokumentaciju, Beograd.

ISAKOVIC, Dusan, inz. (Beograd, Zeleni Venac 2/1)

A contribution to the concept of the Yugoslav Technical and
Scientific Documentation and Information Service. Pt. 2. Tehnika
Jug 18 no.11:1983-1991 N '63.

1. Zamenik direktora Jugoslovenskog centra za tehnicku i naucnu
dokumentaciju, Beograd.

JANKOVIC, B.D.; ISAKOVIC, K.

Haemagglutinins in chicken. I. The rate of formation of naturally
occurring haemagglutinins. Acta med.iugosl. 14 no.3:246-255 '60.

1. Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of
Belgrade.
        (ANTIBODIES)

JANKOVIC, B.D.; ISAKOVIC, K.

Haemogglutinins in chicken. II. The effect of injected heterologous
red blood cells and hog O (H) blood group substance upon the
production of natural haemagglutinins. Acta med. iugosl. 14 no.3:
256-265 '60.

1. Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of
Belgrade.
        (ANTIBODIES)
        (BLOOD GROUPS)

7

ISAKOVIC, K.; JANKOVIC, B.D.; HORVAT, J.

Hemagglutinins in chickens. III. The effect of heterologous ribon-
nucleoproteins upon the formation of natural haemagglutinins.
Acta med. iugoslavl. 14 no.4:364-371 '60.

1. Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Belgrade.
(ANTIBODIES)   (NUCLEOPROTEINS pharmacol)

JANKOVIC, B.D.; ISAKOVIC, K.; HORVAT, J.

Haemagglutinins in chicken. IV. First and second antibody responses
in chickens previously treated with heterologous ribonucleoproteins,
erythrocytes and hog o(h) blood group substance. Acta med.
iugoslavl. 14 no.4:372-382 '60.

1. Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of
Belgrade.
    (ANTIBODIES)   (NUCLEOPROTEINS pharmacol)
    (BLOOD GROUPS)   (ERYTHROCYTES)

ISAKOVIC, Ljubomir, inz.

Railroad rolling stock and the organization of its maintenance in France. Zeleznice Jug 18 no.1/2:29-35 '62.

ISAKCVIC, S.

"Roller conveyers in theory and practice by V.Malik. Reviewed
by S.Isakovic. Stoj vest 10 no.6:182 D '64.

ISAKOVIC, S.

"Rationalization of intra-operational transportation" by E. Bartzsch,
M. Hauser, H. Kleeberg, and R. Wendschuh. Reviewed by S. Isakovic.
Stroj vest 7 no. 4-5:122 0 61.

ISAKOVIC, S.

"Professional handbook for crane drivers" by H. J. Wendt and
H.W. Friedrich. Reviewed by S. Isakovic. Stroj vest 8 no.3:80 Je
'62.

ISAKOVIC, S., doc. inz.; MUREN, H.; BUNJEVCEVIC, I., inz.; HRIBAR, M.;
ZLEZNIKAR, A.

New books and reviews. Avtomatika 3 no.5:385-386 O '62.

ISAKOVIC, S.

"Pneumatic transportation in the massive concentrations of transporta-
tion means" by G. Wolschof. Reviewed by S. Isakovic. Stroj.vest 9 no.
4/5:131 O '63.

"Transportation in storehouses." Pt. 2. Reviewed by S. Isakovic.
Ibid.:131

ISAKOVIC, Vojislav, dr.

History of the City Hospital of Zrenjanin. Med. pregl., Novi Sad
7 no.5:404-406 1954.
(HOSPITALS, hist.
in Yugosl., City Hosp. of Zrenjanin)

ISAKOVICH, D.L.

Cold braking of rods on a Pelts' press. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5
no.2:47 F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)
                        (Metal cutting)

KRASOV, A.P.; KUPRIN, P.A.; ISAKOVICH, D.L.

In the country's steel smelting plants. Metallurg 9 no.5:24-
26 My '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

ISAKOVICH, G., inzh.

Coarse-pore concrete made with keramzit and plastic. Stroitel'
no.8:23-24 Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:8)
              (Lightweight concrete)

ISAKOVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHMIDT, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRONSHTEYN,
    B.S., inzh.; ROZOVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Synthetic binders in the production of mineral wool products.
Stroi. mat. 11 no.10:35 O '65.   (MIRA 18:10)

SHCHEPETOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ISAKOVICH, G.A., inzh.

Production of plastic-type concrete and its use in construction.
Stroi.mat. 6 no.5:4-7 My '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
                    (Concrete)

S/812/61/000/005/002/005

AUTHORS: Skramtayev, B. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Shchepetov, A. M.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Isakovich, G. A., Engineer.

TITLE: Light-weight macroporous synthetic-resin concrete.

SOURCE: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. / Institut novykh
stroitel'nykh materialov. Sbornik trudov. no.5. 1961. Novyye
stroitel'nyye polimernyye materialy. pp. 38-47.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of experimental work on macroporous
(MP) concrete that serves as the heat-insulating layer in wall panels. The senior
author had previously shown that, regardless of the presence of large-diameter
open pores, the thermal conductivity of such material is primarily determined by
the weight per unit volume of the material, which renders grain size, degree of
compaction, etc., as such, insignificant as thermal-conductivity parameters. The
substantial air-permeability of MP concrete renders plastering on both sides neces-
sary. Thus, a reduction in weight of MP concrete through the use of light-weight
fillers and highly adhesive binders permits the making of thermally highly insulating
concretes with relatively good strength properties. This can be achieved with
thermosetting (TS) synthetic resins (SR), but at a high cost. Hence, concretes with

Card 1/5

'Light-weight macroporous synthetic-resin concrete. S/812/61/000/005/002/005

minimal quantities of SR only can be given consideration. This requirement is met largely by the MP "keramzit" (porous-clay-filler) concrete developed by the authors, in which kernels of keramzit gravel are bound by TS SR; the gravel has a small specific surface area of 4-15 cm^2/g and a low weight per unit volume (300-450 kg/m^3), both of which render it economical in its use of resin binder and effec- tive as an insulating building material. Other light-weight fillers (listed) have greater specific surface areas and, hence, tie up greater quantities of costly binder. Among the SR, the phenol-formaldehydes (PF) are most suitable for water- and atmospheric-action resistance and mechanical properties. The present tests were made on HCM-11 (NSM-11) resin, developed by the new-building-materials lab of Glavmosoblstroymaterialov (Main Moscow Oblast Administration of Building Mate- rials) and the experimental factory of the April Plant. Initial material: Cyclohex- anol ($C_6H_{11}OH$) obtained by electrolytic hydration of phenol (C_6H_5OH). Character- istics of NSM-11: spec. grav. 1.13-1.15 g/cm^3, viscosity 6-10 centipoises, free- phenol content 6-7%, dry residue 58.6-61.4%. The unit consumption of SR is governed primarily by the filler-grain size and the required binder-film thickness, which, in turn, depends on the viscosity and the physico-mechanical properties of the SR. The viscosity of the SR should not be so low that it can run off the grains of the filler during forming and heat treatment, neither should it be so high that it could prevent the formation of a good contact because of excessive surface tension.

Card 2/5

Light-weight macroporous synthetic-resin concrete.   S/812/61/000/005/002/005

The optimal thickness as determined experimentally is 0.15-0.25 mm. An empiri-
cal equation is provided for the amount of commercial resin per m³ of concrete in
terms of the uncompacted (freely poured) and the solid weight of filler per unit
weight, the thickness of the binder film, the specific gravity of the resin, and the
mean filler-grain radius. A formula is provided for the latter in terms of the per-
cental content in the filler mix of grains of a given fraction and the retaining and
the passing meshes which determine the size of the grains of the given fraction. A
correction factor (as large as 50% in keramzit) must be added in the first formula
to allow for the filling of the apertures on the surface of the filler. A finely com-
minuted addition to the resin increases the total binder volume and improves its
retention on the grain surface, especially during the initial period of the heat treat-
ment. Of the several admixtures tested, ground sand added in the amount of 50-
100% of the resin weight was optimal. The particle size of the ground sand must
not be greater than the size of the open pores on the filler surface, since otherwise
the particles remain on the surface of the "keramzit," whereas the SR flows into the
pores, so that the SR consumption is increased and the strength of the concrete is
reduced. The preparation of the keramzit-plastic-concrete is described. Require-
ments governing the selection of the resin hardener (if any is required) are dis-
cussed. In PF SR, in which setting is accomplished without hardeners by heating
alone, the porosity produced by water-vapor formation requires that heating proceed

Card 3/5

Light-weight macroporous synthetic-resin concrete.   S/812/61/000/005/002/005

at a slow rate and not exceed a T 15-20° below that at which significant amounts of water vapor are emitted. Addition of formaldehyde and organic acids will accelerate hardening of PF resins; the hardening pH must be of the order of 5.5-6.5. The process of mixing of the resin with hardener and finely-ground mineral additive is described, followed by specifications for the sucking of the heat carrier through the porous concrete material to accelerate the heat-curing process within the highly heat-insulating material. In view of the relatively small mechanical strength of the fill..., the strength of the concrete as a whole depends but little on the amount of SR in it (beyond a prescribed minimum of SR required for effective bonding). Compression tests showed failure within the keramzit grains, not at their mutual points of contact. Hence, any further addition of bonding SR would be futile. The weight per unit volume of MP keramzit concrete depends primarily on the weight of the keramzit filler and only insignificantly on that of the binder. The low weight per unit volume and relatively high strength of MP keramzit concrete renders it suitable for use as a heat-insulating material in multi-layered panel constructions and, because of its low resin consumption and low cost, affords competition as an intermediate rigid heat-insulating material for installation directly inside the outer reinforced-concrete structure layer and as a support for interior plastering. In low buildings the MP keramzit concrete can also serve for selfsupporting walls and in framework buildings for filler walls.   There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and

Card 4/5

Light-weight macroporous synthetic-resin concrete.   S/812/61/000/005/002/005

4 references (3 Russian-language Soviet and 1 French by Lévy, Un matériel
commode et économique, le béton caverneux. "Bâtir," no.35, Nov.1953, 3-9,

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 5/5

MOROZOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHCHEPETOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
TSIMBLER, V.G., inzh.; ISAKOVICH, G.A., inzh.

Use of plastic-type concretes as insulators for wall slabs.
Stroi.mat. 8 no.7:15-18 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
          (Concrete)   (Insulation (Heat))

ISAKOVICH, G.A., inzh.; SLIPCHENKO, G.F., inzh.

Investigating synthetic binders for the production of heat insu-
lating plastic concrete. Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.7:14-28 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

KOSHKIN, Viktor Gavrilovich; CHERKINSKIY, Yuliy Samuilovich;
    LARKINA, Vera Ivanovna; ISAKOVICH, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich;
    SLIPCHENKO, Galina Fedorovna; BELOVA, Aleksandra Panteleymonovna;
    GURVICH, E.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Synthetic materials for floor coverings in industrial build-
ings] Sinteticheskie materialy dlia pokrytii polov promyshlen-
nykh zdanii. [By] V.G.Koshkin i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat,
1963. 128 p.   (MIRA 17:2)

ISAKOVICH   I, YE.

USSR / Farm Animals. Domestic Fowls.   U-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72180

Author   : Akhundov, Isakovich
Title   : The Effect of Treated Humbrine on the Organism of Domestic
            Fowl.

Orig Pub : Elmi Eserler. Azerb. Univ. Uch Zap. Azerb. Un-t, 1956, No 8,
            53-57

Abstract : The tests were conducted on 4 test and 2 control roosters
            four months of age. In the daily ration 10, 15, 30 and 40 gm
            of seed was substituted serially by a corresponding quanti-
            ty of treated humbrine /? /. The roosters assimilated 84-
            97 percent of the mineral oils from humbrine. The weight of
            the tested animals was higher than that of the controls.
            25-30 percent of the daily ration of the grown chickens may
            be substituted by the treated humbrine.

Card   : 1/1   - 57 -

42565

3.2200

S/816/61/000/024/003/003

AUTHORS: Isakovich, L. A. , and Sochilina, A. S.

TITLE: Preliminary orbit elements of the capsule of the fourth Soviet artificial earth satellite (Sputnik IV or 1960   ).

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Astronomicheskiy sovet. Byulleten' stantsiy opticheskogo nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli. no. 24. 1961, 16-20.

TEXT: A summary of the system of equatorial orbit elements of the capsule of the Sputnik IV from June 1960 through June 1961, as obtained from visual observations. The elements were determined for 2-4 day periods at 7-10-day intervals. The following elements are reported: t_0 - the osculation epoch of the elements; Ω - the right ascension of the node; ω - the perigee-to-node distance; M_0 - the mean anomaly at the time t_0, φ - the angle of the orbit eccentricity; $\bar{n}$ - the mean 24-hour motion of the satellite; and i - the orbit inclination relative to the equatorial plane. All elements are referred to the true equator and the equinox of the time of osculation. The secular perturbation coefficients are also provided. The value of the semi-major axis is not given directly, but it can be readily obtained from other orbit elements listed. The computations were performed on the БЭСМ (BESM)

Card 1/2

PROSKURIN, V.F.; ISAKOVICH, L.A.

Normal positions of the sixth satellite of Jupiter. Biul.Inst.-
teor.astron. 8 no.6:421-428 '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
                              (Satellites—Jupiter)

S/035/62/000/011/011/079
A001/A101

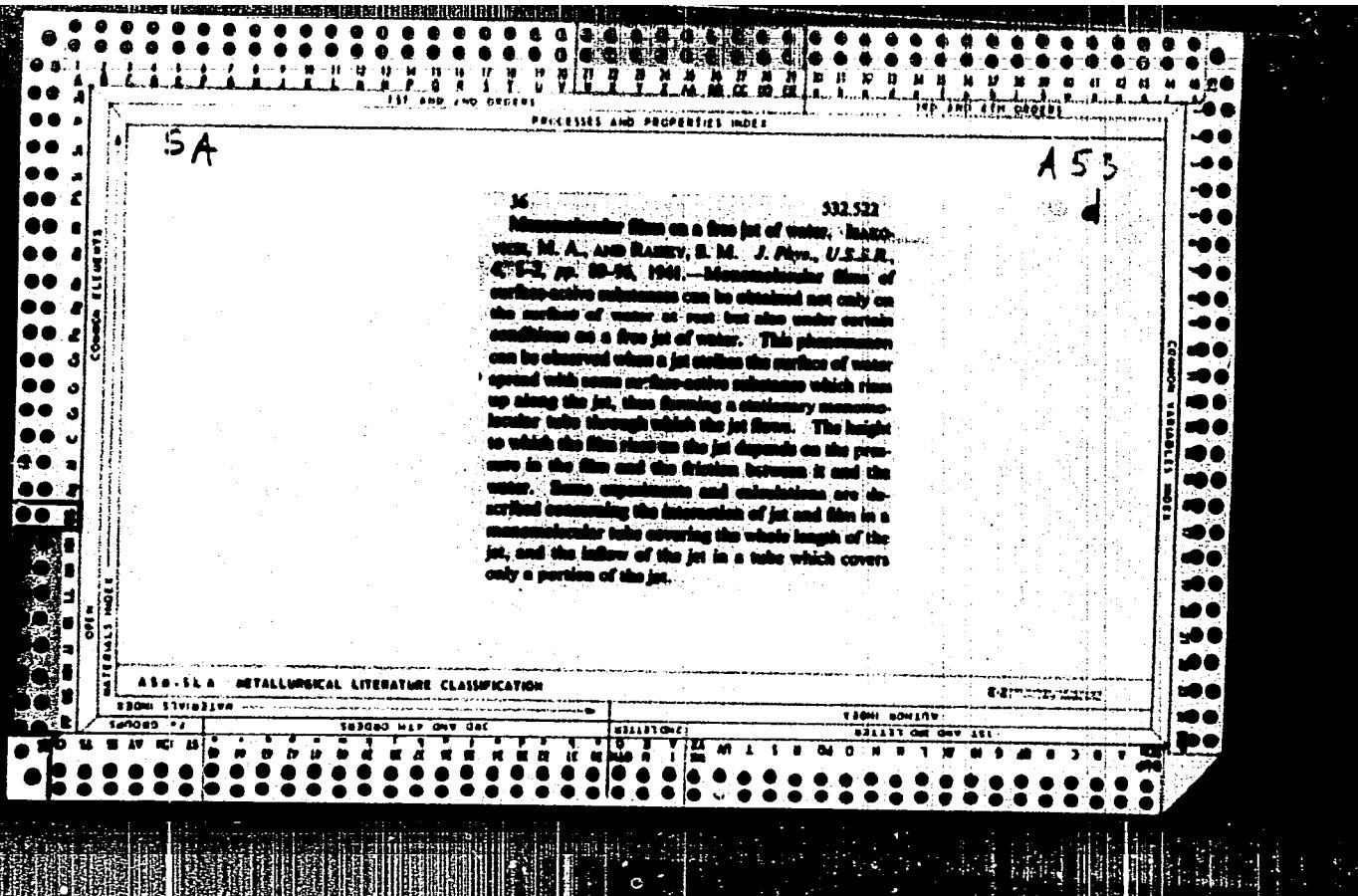$2\uparrow.4\mid\sigma^0$

AUTHORS: Proskurin, V. F., Isakovich, L. A.

TITLE: Normal positions of the sixth satellite of Jupiter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 14,
             abstract 11A104 ("Byul. In-ta teor. astron. AN SSSR", 1962, v. 8,
             no. 6, 421 - 428, French summary)

TEXT: The sixth satellite of Jupiter belongs to the group of satellites
(sixth, seventh, tenth) whose orbits are very close. The theory of the seventh
satellite was elaborated by S. S. Tokmaleva. however she did not compare it with
observations and did not derive corrections to elements. The theory of the tenth
satellite was construed by Ye. N. Lemekhova in. analogy to the Delone theory of
the Moon: it was compared with observations and improved elements were obtained,
i.e., this theory has been completed. The new theory of the Jovian sixth satellite
is calculated by V. F. Proskurin; expressions for perturbations of the satellite
by the Sun are given, and the results of processing 212 observations of this sat-
ellite, reduced to 41 normal positions, are presented in this article. There are
5 references.
                                                      N. Yakhontova
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

5A

A53

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

36   532.522

Monomolecular films on a free jet of water. Ivanov, M. A., and Rabinov, S. M. J. Phys., U.S.S.R. ... monomolecular films of surface-active substances can be obtained not only on the surface of water at rest but also under certain conditions on a free jet of water. This phenomenon can be observed when a jet strikes the surface of water spread with some surface-active substance which rises up along the jet, thus forming a stationary monomolecular tube through which the jet flows. The height to which the film rises on the jet depends on the pressure in the film and the friction between it and the water. Some experiments and calculations are described concerning the immersion of jet and film in a monomolecular tube covering the whole length of the jet, and the inflow of the jet in a tube which covers only a portion of the jet.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ISA KOVICH, M A

Issakovitch, M. A. Sur localisation de l'énergie potentielle dans une corde vibrante. C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 51, 95–98 (1946).

It is shown that, to the first order of approximation, the tension (and thus the potential energy) in a string undergoing essentially transverse vibrations is a function of the time only. From this are deduced the known form for the tension and for the induced longitudinal motion. [For more detailed results, cf. Carrier, Quart. Appl. Math. 3, 157–165 (1945); these Rev. 7, 13.]
G. F. Carrier.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,   Vol 8, No. 2

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

"Theory of Flight" OGIZ, State Publication of Technical-Theoretical Literature, 1947.

C A

Theory of absorption of sound in polycrystals. M. A. Isakovich. Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz. 18, 386-91(1948).— The theory of Zener (Phys. Rev. 52, 230(1937); 53, 90 (1938); 56, 343(1939)) is modified by the introduction of heat exchange between the individual crystallites. Consideration of temp. continuity across the crystallite boundaries, expressed by the introduction of "proper" temp. waves within a crystallite, leads, at high frequencies ν, to a proportionality between the absorption coeff. α and √ν. This asymptotic law can be extended to noncryst. media with "microscopic" areas of heterogeneity, i.e. areas small in comparison with the wave length of the sound. The absorption characterized by proportionality between α and ν² at low ν, is of the "macroscopic" type, i.e. equalization takes place between heterogeneities of the dimension of a half-wave, as in viscous Stokes and temp. Kirchhoff absorption.
                                                                N. Thon

i H

General & Physical
Chemistry V-2

Propagation of sound in emulsions. M. A. Isakovich
(P. N. Lebedev Phys. Inst. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow).
Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz. 18, 907-12(1948).—In an emulsion
of one liquid in another, "thermal" dispersion of the velocity
of sound, i.e. with Newtonian isothermal compressions and
rarefactions, can exist on a "microscopic" scale between the
components of the emulsion, although macroscopically the
phenomenon is still Laplacian, i.e. with adiabatic com-
pressions and rarefactions. The range of the "Laplacian-
Newtonian" velocity of sound is at lower frequencies;
transition to "Laplacian-Laplacian" sound velocity, in
which the compressions and rarefactions are adiabatic on
both the microscopic and the macroscopic scales, occurs at a
crit. frequency at which the length of the temp. wave is of
the same order as the grain dimensions of the emulsion. The
ratio $\gamma = C_p/C_v$ of the heat capacities for emulsions is a
function of the frequency, and becomes equal to the macro-
scopic ratio only at low frequencies. The usual Kirchhoff
quadratic frequency dependence of the sound holds in emul-
sions only at low frequencies, but the dependence on heat
cond. is reversed, in that the absorption decreases with in-
creasing heat cond. At higher frequencies the absorption
is proportional to the square root of the frequency. Damp-
ing of sound in emulsions can be considerable even at mod-
erate frequencies. Thus, in a 10% emulsion of CCl_4 in
H_2O, with a grain size of ~5μ, the damping coeff. in CCl_4 in
10^5 hertz is ~1.5 × 10^{-3}, i.e. about 100 times as great as
in pure CCl_4.

N. Thon

USSR/Physics - New Techniques　　　Apr 50
　　　　Rubber

"Impulse-Phase Method of Determining the Mechanical Parameters of Rubberlike Materials," M. A. Isakovich, Phys Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 4

Analyzes new method for determining moduli of elasticity and coefficients of viscosity of rubberlike materials. Desired quantities occur in usual formulas involving all pertinent parameters and are found in terms of more

159T89

USSR/Physics - New Techniques (Contd)　　　Apr 50

easily measured parameters, and hence determined when the latter are know. Submitted 5 Jan 50.

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

M. A. Isakovich and M. G. Sirotiuk/ A variant of the Tepler method applied to the observation of ultra sound fields. P. 715.

Jan. 24, 1951

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, Vol. XXI, No. 6, June 1951

ISAKOVICH, M.A.

USSR/Engineering - Materials, Ultrasonics

Jun 52

"Electromechanical Q-meter - Equipment for Measuring the Elasticity Modulus and Losses of Materials Under Ultrasoncis," N. S. Ageyeva, I. P. Zhukov, M. A. Isakovich, A. L. Sosedova, Yu. M. Sukharevkiy

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 6, pp 1029-1042

Describes in detail equipment for said measurements under ultrasonics within the range of tens of kilocycles. Explains the theory of the equipment and gives computational formulas and graphs for dtg Young's modulus of solids and modulus of shear of rubber-like materials and decrement of extinction, according to elec measurements. Also indicates the effect of temp and pressure on results. Received 30 Jan 51.

219T40

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

1395. Isakovich, M. A., Dispersion of waves from a statistically rough surface in Russian, Zh. eksp. teor. fiz. 23, 5-21, U.S.S.R.

Phys. Inst. im. Lebedev, AS USSR

ISAKOVICH, M.A., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk (Moscow).

Aerodynamics of airplane flight. Fiz.v shkole 7 no.3:3-17 '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Aerodynamics)

MYASISHCHEV, V.I., redaktor; ALEKSANDROVA, A.A., redaktor; BELKIN, B.G.,
[translator]; GRIGOR'YEV, V.S., [translator]; ISAKOVICH, M.A.,
[translator]; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Physics of sound in the sea. Translated from the English]
Fizicheskie osnovy podvodnoi akustiki. Perevod s angliiskogo
B.G.Belkina, V.S.Grigor'eva, i M.A.Isakovicha. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskoe radio," 1955. 739 p.   (MIRA 9:2)
                    (Underwater acoustics)

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

"The Use of Kirchgoff's Principle in the Solution of Some Problems Relating to
Scattering and Radiation of Sound".
Abstracted for inclusion in the Second International Congress on Acoustics,
Cambridge, Mass., 17-24, Jun 1956

Acoustical Institute of AS, USSR, Moscow

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

"The Application of Solid Layers for the Removing of Shear Waves Appearing
at the Reflection of Sound Waves from the Boundary of a Solid".
Abstracted for inclusion in the Second International Congress on Acoustics,
Cambridge, Mass., 17-24, Jun 1956

Acoustical Institute of AS, USSR, Moscow

Category : USSR/Acoustics - Sound Vibrations and Waves   J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4710

Author   : Isakovich, M.A.
Inst   : Acoustics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow
Title   : On the Scattering and Radiation of Waves by Statistically Inhomogeneous
           and Statistically Fluctuating Surfaces.

Orig Pub : Akust. zh., 1956, 2, No 2, 146-149

Abstract : The application of the Kirchhoff principle to an approximate solution
           of problems concerning the scattering of sound from a planar boundary
           with a statistical distribution of the coefficient of reflection and
           concerning the radiation of sound from a statistically fluctuating
           planar or curved surface. The radiation from the curved surface can
           by obtained if the radius of the correlation of the distribution of
           the fluctuation velocities over the surface is small compared with the
           radii of curvature of the surface, and in this case the Green's formula
           for the radiated field reduces to a single-term form. Expressions are
           obtained for the intensities of the scattered and radiated fields for
           an arbitrary form of the correlation function, and the corresponding
Card   : 1/2

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

Category : USSR/Acoustics - Sound Vibrations and Waves   J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4713

Author   : Isakovich, M.A.
Inst   : Acoustics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow
Title   : The Use of Layers that Eliminate the Formation of Transverse Waves
           When a Longitudinal Wave is Reflected from the Boundary of a Solid.

Orig Pub : Akust. zh., 1956, 2, No 2, 150-53

Abstract : The problem of suppressing the transverse waves which arise when sound
           is reflected in solids is stated and theoretically solved by depositing
           a solid layer on the surface of the solid body. This method is analogous
           to the use of translucent layers in optics and acoustics, except that
           the purpose here is to suppress waves of a type different than that of
           the incident wave. A condition relating the required thickness of the
           deposited layer with the specified frequency of the sound, with the glan-
           cing angle of the incident wave, and with the parameters of the material
           is obtained for the suppression of the transverse wave. By way of an
           example, the cadmium layer that should be deposited on steel is cal-
           culated for an incident sound frequency of 1 mc and for angles of inci-

Card   : 1/2

AUTHOR: Isakovich, M.A.   46-1-5/20

TITLE: Scattering of acoustic waves at small inhomogeneities of the
           wave guide. (Rasseyaniye zvukovykh voln na malykh heodnorod-
           nostyakh v volnovode.)

PERIODICAL: "Akusticheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Acoustics), 1957,
            Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 37 - 45, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The theory of wave propagation in inhomogeneous media
           presents two groups of problems: one group relates to the
           propagation of waves in stratified media or stratified inhomo-
           geneities and in general in unbounded media with regularly
           varying parameters, such as acoustical and electro-magnetic
           waveguides, the "waveguide" effects in the sea or the atmos-
           phere, etc. Problems of this group are solved assuming that
           there are no local inhomogeneities or fluctuations of para-
           meters. The second group comprises all the problems of propa-
           gation in unbounded media, the parameters of which vary from
           point to point, fluctuating around a certain mean value 1);
           for this group, solutions are obtained by assuming a constant
           mean value of parameters over a wide range. Problems of this
           group are, for instance, those of wave scatter at coarse or
           inhomogeneous surfaces (2, 3, 4). Both factors, i.e. regular
           variation of the parameters of the medium and their space
           fluctuations around the average value are problems which are
Card 1/2   essential in the theory of wave propagation and are often me-

CHERNOV, Lev Aleksandrovich; ISAKOVICH, M.A., otvetstvennyy red.; SHMIDT,
V.V., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Propagation of waves in a medium with random heterogeneity]
Rasprostroenenie boln v srede so sluchainymi neodnorodnostiami.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 158 p.   (MIRA 11:6)
        (Waves)

KHAYKIN, S.E., KALASHNIKOV, A.G., ISAKOVICH, M.A., LEONTOVICH, M.A.,
     SAKHAROV, D.I.; LANDSBERG, G.S., akad., red.; STAROKADOMSKAYA, Ye.L., red.;
     MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Elementary textbook in physics] Elementarnyy uchebnik fiziki. Izd. 2.,
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matematicheskoi lit-ry. Vol. 1 [Mechanics,
heat, and molecular physics] Mekhanika, teplota, molekuliarnaia
fizika. 1958. 523 p. Vol. 2.[Electricity and magnetism] Elektrichestvo
i magnetism. 1958. 448 p.   (MIRA 11:10)
                         (Physics)

ISAKOVICH, M. A.

"Some Statistical Sound Fields,"

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Acoustical Conference, Moscow, 26 May- 4 Jun 1958.

Publ. in booklet - Referaty dokladov (Abstracts of Reports at the Fourth All-Union Acoustical Conference (Pt. 2. Moscow, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958, 44p-

This is a mimeographed collection of brief abstracts of papers presented at the 4th All-Union Acoustical Conference. The subjects covered are: propagation of sound in nonhomogeneous media, nonlinear acoustics, ultrasonics, acoustic measurements, electroacoustics and architectural and structural acoustics.

ISAKOVICH, M.A.; ROY, N.A.

Acoustic method for measuring mechanical parameters of
meteorites. Isk.sput.Zem. no.2:81-82 '58.   (MIRA 12:5)
        (Meteorites--Measurement)

21(0),24(0)   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SCV/32?

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut

Issledovaniya po eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fizike; [sbornik] (Studies on Experimental and Theoretical Physics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 304 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,300 copies printed.

Ed.: I. L. Fabelinskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: A. L. Chernyak and V. G. Berkgaut. Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina; Commission for Publishing the Collection in Memory of Grigoriya Samuilovich Landsberg: I. Ye. Tamm (Chairman), Academician; M. A. Leontovich, Academician; P. A. Bazhulin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; S. L. Mandel'shtam, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; I. L. Fabelinskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; F. S. Landsberg-Baryshanskaya, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; and O. P. Motulevich (Secretary), Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and researchers engaged in the study of electromagnetic radiations and their role in investigating the structure and composition of materials.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 30 articles which review investigations in spectroscopy, sonics, molecular optics, semiconductor physics, nuclear physics, and other branches of physics. The introductory chapter gives a biographical profile of G. S. Landsberg, Professor and Head of the Department of Optics of the Division of Physical Technology at Moscow University, and reviews his work in Rayleigh scattering, combat gases, spectral analysis of metals, etc. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

ISAKOVICH, M.A.

       Finite-amplitude flexural waves retaining their profile form during
propagation. Akust.zhur. 6 no.1:121-122 '60.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
               (Sound waves)

6.8000 (3201, 1099, 1162)

AUTHOR: Isakovich, M. A.

TITLE: Non-linear Effect in Some Problems of Acoustics

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 321-325

TEXT: Non-linear effects (quadratic correction) were studied for the
Sturm - Liouville problem and the propagation of waves in waveguides.
Two cases were considered in connection with the first-mentioned problem:
1) vibrations in a medium contained in a hard tube which is covered with
ideally reflecting lids on either end; 2) vibrations in an inhomogeneous
medium in the tube. For the problem of wave propagation in waveguides,
the author used a coordinate system whiche he calls the Euler-Lagrange
system. It is shown that the character of non-linear effects occurring
in this case differs from those observed during propagation in an un-
bounded space, i.e., the solutions have no secular terms. Such terms
appear only in degenerate cases. An analysis of the above-mentioned
cases for homogeneous media shows that the appearance of pulsations
instead of secular terms in quadratic approximation is related, not to

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Card 2/2

ISAKOVICH, M. A. and SIROTYUK, M. G.

"A solid resonant device for ultrasound focusing"

report submitted for the 4th Intl. Congress of Acoustics,
Copenhagen, Denmark, 21-28 Aug 1962.

Acoustic Institute of the Academy of Science U.S.S.R., Moscow.

S/046/62/008/001/016/018
B125/B102

AUTHOR: Isakovich, M. A.

TITLE: A resonance device of solid material for focusing ultrasonics

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 1, 1962, 132 - 133

TEXT: The cavity of a spherical resonator consisting of material with low mechanical losses (e. g. aluminum) is filled with the liquid to be irradiated. This paper only furnishes the results of a simplified calculation of the standing waves in this cavity, neglecting the canals necessary in real apparatus. To guarantee the radial resonance, the radius of the cavity must be an integer multiple of half the wavelength of sound in the liquid filling it. The outer radius is found from the respective condition for the radial resonance of a solid with cavity. Vibrations may for instance be excited by a piezoelectric mosaic glued on the exterior surface of the sphere. The following designations are used: a and b = inner and outer radius of the solid, ϱ_1 = density of liquid, ϱ = density of the solid; k_1, k and $\varkappa$ = wave numbers of the frequency ω for waves in the liquid, of the longitudinal and transverse

Card 1/4

A resonance device of solid...

waves in the solid. The pressure of the liquid contained in the cavity
$p = \sin k_1 r / k_1 r$. Under these conditions, the expression

$$\sigma = - \frac{1}{k_1 r \,(\varkappa r)^2 ka \,(\varkappa a)^2} \left\{ ka \left[[(\varkappa r)^2 - 4] \cos k\,(r - a) - 4kr \sin k\,(r - a) \right] \times \right.$$

$$\times \left[(\varkappa a)^2 \sin k_1 a - \frac{4}{m} (k_1 a \cos k_1 a - \sin k_1 a) \right] +$$

$$+ \left[[(\varkappa r)^2 - 4] \sin k\,(r - a) + 4kr \cos k\,(r - a) \right] \times$$

$$\left. \times \left[(\varkappa a)^2 \sin k_1 a + \frac{1}{m} [(\varkappa a)^2 - 4] (k_1 a \cos k_1 a - \sin k_1 a) \right] \right\} ;$$

$$y = \frac{i}{pc \,(kr)^2 k_1 a \,(\varkappa a)^2} \left\{ ka \left[kr \sin k\,(r - a) + \cos k\,(r - a) \right] \times \right.$$

$$\times \left[(\varkappa a)^2 \sin k_1 a - \frac{4}{m} (k_1 a \cos k_1 a - \sin k_1 a) \right] -$$

$$\left. - \left[kr \cos k\,(r - a) - \sin k\,(r - a) \right] \left[(\varkappa a)^2 \sin k_1 a + \frac{1}{m} [(\varkappa a)^2 - 4] (k_1 a \cos k_1 a - \sin k_1 a) \right] \right\} .$$

(1)

holds for the radial normal tension, where $m = \varrho_1 / \varrho$. The resonance
condition of the working chamber reads: $k_1 a = s\pi(1 + i\varepsilon)$, s being the
(integer) number of the semiwaves pertaining to the radius of the working
Card 2/4

A resonance device of solid...

chamber, ε = tangent of the loss angle in the liquid ($\varepsilon \ll 1$),

$$\operatorname{tg} k(b-a) = \frac{4ka\,[(\varkappa b)^2 - 4] - 4kb\,[(\varkappa a)^2 - 4]}{4ka4kb + [(\varkappa b)^2 - 4]\,[(\varkappa a)^2 - 4]}. \tag{2}$$

is the resonance equation for the solid. In the calculations, allowance must be made for a possible nonlinearity of absorption. If the resonance condition is fulfilled by the cavity and the solid, the tensions s_b and the particle velocities v_b on the exterior surface of the body read

$$\sigma_b = -\frac{(-1)^s i \varepsilon}{kb\,(\varkappa b)^2}\,\{[(\varkappa b)^2 - 4]\,[ka\cos k(b-a) + \sin k(b-a)] -$$
$$- 4kb\,[ka\sin k(b-a) - \cos k(b-a)]\};$$

$$v_b = \frac{(-1)^s}{mpc\,(kb)^2}\,\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{ka}\,[(kakb + ka + 1)\sin k(b-a) - (kakb + kb - ka)\cos k(b-a)] - \right. \tag{3}$$
$$- \frac{4\varepsilon}{(\varkappa a)^2}\,[(kakb + 1)\sin k(b-a) - k(b-a)\cos k(b-a)] -$$
$$- i\,[kb\cos k(b-a) - \sin k(b-a)] -$$
$$\left. - \frac{4i}{(\varkappa a)^2}\,[(kakb + 1)\sin k(b-a) - k(b-a)\cos k(b-a)]\right\}.$$

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A resonance device of solid... S/046/62/008/001/016/018
B125/B102

Eqs (3) are simplified if the radius of the cavity is not too long, owing to the condition $k(b-a) = t\pi$ which holds in this case (t is an integer number) to $\sigma_b = -(-1)^{s+t}i\epsilon(a/b)$; $v_b = -i(-1)^{s+t}/\varrho_1 c_1 k_1 b$. $p_a/p_b = b/a$; $p_0/p_b = b/a$ is derived from the initial impedance $z = \sigma_b/v_b = \varrho_1 c_1 s\pi$ on the surface of the focusing device, with p_a and p_0 being the pressure amplitude on the boundary and in the center of the cavity, respectively, p_b is the pressure on the surface of the apparatus. This ratio yields the coefficient of pressure intensification by this apparatus. The focusing device was developed on the basis of these considerations. There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

Card 4/4

ISAKOVICH, M.A .; CHABAN, I.A.

Acoustic behavior of highly viscous fluids and the theory of
fluids. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:299-302 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted March 23, 1965.

ISAKOVICH, M.A.

On a paper by N.E.Zhukovskii containing a description of flaw detection by the echo method. Akust.zhur. 10 no.4:435-439 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

TITLE: Acoustic behavior of strongly viscous liquids

ABSTRACT: In view of the discrepancies between experimental results and various relaxation theories aimed at explaining the acoustic behavior of highly viscous liquids, the authors make use of the theory of media with microscopic inhomogeneities, developed by one of them (Isakovich, ZhETF v. 18, No. 4, 386, 1948 and No. 10, 907, 1948). From the analogy between the acoustic behavior of media with microscopic inhomogeneities and high viscous liquids, the authors present a phenomenological theory of such liquids, based on the statement that they are media with microscopic inhomogeneities, in which diffusion exchange takes place between the components. In particular, it is assumed that the liquid is a two-phase emulsion-like medium whose components are charac-

Card   1/2   UDC: 532.790

ACC NR: AP5028274

terized, besides pressure and temperature, also by some quantity ($\in$) whose equilibrium value varies in different fashion with changing pressure. Under this assumption, the calculation of the complex velocity of sound in the medium is carried out formally by the same method as the corresponding calculation for an emulsion, with certain substitution of the quantities characterizing the components. The proposed theory has no free parameters and all the quantities involved in the calculations are obtained directly from experiment. It is shown that this theory agrees well with experiment and makes it possible to interpret in natural fashion several phenomena hitherto unexplained (the experimentally observed linear variation of the elastic moduli at limiting frequencies with changing temperature, the dispersion of the dielectric constant and the frequency dependence of dielectric loss when samples of this type are placed in an alternating electric field, etc.). This report was presented by N. N. Andreyev. Authors are grateful to V. P. Bazhnichkina for help with the calculations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 13Mar65/   NR REF SOV: 010/   OTH REF: 010

Card   2/2

L 00631-67   EWT(1)/T/EWP(k)   IJP(c)   WG

ACC NR: AP6018814   SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/005/1343/1363

AUTHOR: Isakovich, M.A.; Chaban, I.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Propagation of waves in highly viscous fluids

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 5, 1966, 1343-1363

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, phase shift, absorption, viscous fluid, temperature dependence, wave propagation, electromagnetic wave dispersion, electromagnetic wave absorption

ABSTRACT: The experimental data on anomalous absorption and dispersion of sonic, shear, and electromagnetic waves in highly viscous liquids indicate that the relaxation theory of wave propagation is not applicable to these liquids. It is assumed that in a wave, the ordered regions undergo a rearrangement, and the equilibrium number of holes is changed with respect to the second disordered component. The disturbed equilibrium with respect to the number of surplus holes is restored by the diffusion between the components. The phase shift of this process in respect to the incident wave results in anomalous absorption and dispersion. It is assumed that the static displacement viscosity of the medium is due to the mechanism of the Maxwellian

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Card   2/2   pb

S/887/61/000/000/021/069
E202/E155

AUTHORS: Rozenberg L.D., Sirotyuk M.G., and Isakovich M.A.

TITLE: Ultrasonic flaw-detector.
          A.c. no.102951, cl.42k, 20$_{03}$ (no.440405 of December 23, 1950)

SOURCE: Sbornik izobreteniy; ul'trazvuk i yego primeneniye.
          Kom. po delam izobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, Tsentr. byuro
          tekhn. inform., 1961, 32-33

TEXT: An optically-transparent flat parallel plate is used in
order to increase the sensitivity of the instrument and simplify
its construction. This plate is in the focal plane of the sound
focusing system. The instrument (Fig.25) converts the audio image
into the visual one by utilizing the changes in the refractive
index of the transparent medium when exposed to the action of
sound. The plate is made from plexiglass or similar sound-
absorbing material with a high coefficient of thermal expansion and
low heat-conductivity, and is placed in the ambient medium, whose
attenuation is close to that of the plate. The article under
examination is placed in the path of the ultrasonic beam emerging

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Ultrasonic flaw-detector   S/887/61/000/000/021/069
                                                E202/E155

from the transmitter. The focal plane of the system in the
presence of the defect in the article forms a non-heterogeneous
audio field and the defect produces on the plate a "dark" image
against a "light" background. The coefficient of optical
refraction of the plate is varied by the generation of local
heating in the plate, caused by the dissipation of ultrasonic
energy in the light background. The heat-spot in the plate
remains sharply defined because the thermal conductivity is low.
The optical non-homogeneities may be observed, e.g. by the shadow
method. The light ray during the change of the refractive index
in any part of the plate passes close to the dark filament and
thence to the observer.   There is 1 figure.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Fig. 25. Optical diagram of the flaw-detector.
          a - focusing system; б - plate;   B - medium;
          2 - article; δ - defect; e - transmitter;
          ж - filament; э - observer.
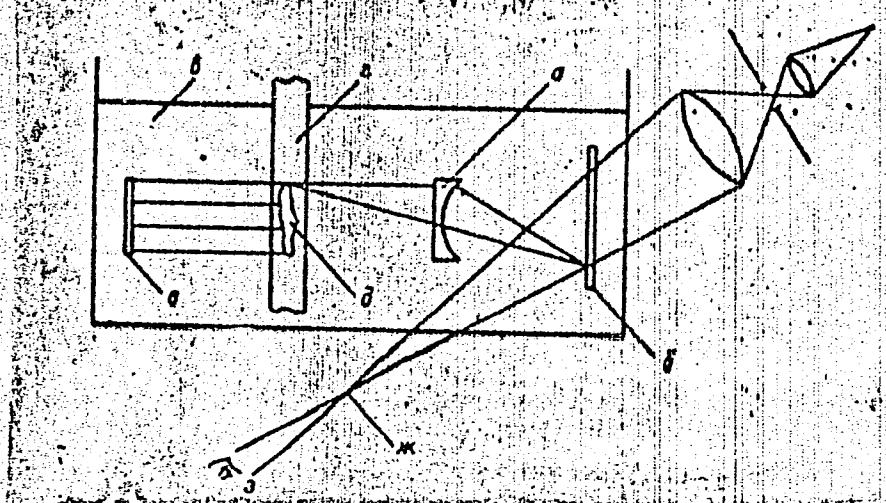
Card 2/3

Ultrasonic flaw-detector

Fig. 25

S/887/61/000/000/021/069
E202/E155

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ISAKOVICH, M.M.; MOLOTKOV, R.V.

   Apparatus for determining the gelatinization time of epoxide and
   polyester compositions. Plast.massy no.5:60-61 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
                    (Resins, Synthetic) (Gelation)

SINEL'NIKOV, A.V., ISAKOVICH, P.Ya., MAMIKONOV, A.G.

Principles for complete automation and remote control in
petroleum production enterprises. Neft. khoz. 38 no.61-6 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Oil fields—Production methods) (Automatic control)
(Remote control)

Isakovich, R. Ya.

PHASE X   TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT   AID 729 - X

BOOK   Call No.:   AF648736
  Author: Isakovich, R. Ya.
  Full Title: CONTROL AND MEASURING APPARATUSES IN OIL RECOVERY
  Transliterated Title: Kontrol'no - izmeritel'nyye pribory v dobyche
                         nefti
PUBLISHING DATA
  Originating Agency: None
  Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House
                      of Petroleum and Mineral Fuel Literature
                      (Gostoptekhizdat)
  Date: 1954   No. pp.:   357   No. of copies: 4,000
  Editorial Staff: None
PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: This textbook is intended for the engineering
    staff and technical workers of the industry of oil recovery, spe-
    cifically in institutes for measuring and control apparatus. The
    book outlines all the types of measuring instruments used in the
    field of oil prospecting and recovery. The instruments described
    are of Russian make, but they are similar to those manufactured in
    our country and are based on known principles. Information contained
    in this book is not found in one comprehensive English book, but
    must be looked for in many sources, such as: Pym, L. A. "Bottom-hole
    Pressure Measurement", Strong, M. W. "Bottom-hole Temperature Meas-
    urement" (both in The Science of Petroleum, ed. by A. E. Dustan et al.,
                         1/8

3/8

Kontrol'no - izmeritel'nyye pribory v dobyche nefti   AID 729 - X

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Kontrol'no - izmeritel'nyye pribory v dobyche nefti   AID 729 - X

ISAKOVICH, R. YA.

a man a based for determination of equilibrium
R. S. Isakovich, R. Ya.

SUSHILIN, Vasiliy Alekseyevich,; ISAKOVICH, R.Ya., red.; SAVINA, Z.A., ved. red.;
    POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Measurements in deep oil wells] Neftepromyslovye glubinnye izmereniia.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1958. 168 p.   (MIRA 11:10)
               (Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

ISAKOVICH, R. YA.

(6)

11(4)

PHASE I   BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/2124

Mashyuzovskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam novoy tekhniki v neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Moscow, 1956

Razvedka i razrabotka neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy; materialy soveshchaniya, tom. 1 (Prospecting and Development of Oil and Gas Deposits; Papers of the Inter-VUZ Conference on New Techniques in the Petroleum Industry, Vol 1) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 311 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: I. M. Muravyev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Editorial Board: K. F. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Muravyev, Professor, A. A. Tikhonirov, Candidate of Economical Sciences, V. I. Yegorov, Candidate of Economical Science, M. M. Charygin, Professor, Ye. M. Dunayev, Professor, M. I. Chernobukov, Professor, G. M. Pan-Kuzmak, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professor, Doctor of chenkov, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, M. S. Mametkin, Doctor Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, M. A. Almazov, Docent, V. M. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Biryukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, E. I. Taglyev, and V. M. Gurevich; Executive Ed.: M. P. Dobrynina; Tech. Ed.: E. A. Mukhina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel working in the petroleum industry and vtuzes. It may also serve as a textbook for advanced students of petroleum vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles written by staff members of the Moscow, Groznyy, and Ufa Petroleum Institutes, the Kuybyshev and Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institutes, the UfNII (Ufa Scientific Research Institute), VNIIburneft, (All-Union Scientific Petroleum Institute of Oil Drilling), KBMP (Design Office of Petroleum Instrument Making, the Bashneft Association (Bash-kiriya Petroleum). These Papers, read at the Mezhvuzy (Inter-Vuz) Scientific Conference, deal with new techniques in the petroleum industry introduced since 1956. Emphasis is given to the importance of efficient drilling, geophysical prospecting, working of oil and gas deposits, and the use of new devices employed in oil and gas exploitation. There are 52 references: 44 Soviet, and 8 English.

Zhigach, K. F., L. K. Mukhin, V. N. Demianov, and M. M. Goncharov   92 [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Petroleum-Base Drilling Fluids

The authors state that petroleum-base drilling fluids are being used to open productive horizons to maintain the pene-tration rate at the bottom-hole zone, and to increase the well output. The use of petroleum-base drilling fluids is particu-larly efficient for opening formations with high permeability and low pressure, where the absorption of a large amount of mud by the productive formation may prove dangerous. Petro-leum-base drilling fluids also prove useful in opening forma-tions with low permeability, particularly where the formation contains swelling clay. Petroleum-base drilling fluids produce good results in drilling under complex geological conditions and in drilling deep and directional wells.

Iskovich, R. Ya. [Design Office of Petroleum Equipment]. Cpe- 281
Control and Measuring Devices Used in Petroleum Production

The author cites data on new equipment designed for research and control and measuring instruments used in working oil deposits. Equipment developed by the KBNP may be divided into the following groups: 1) equipment for the study of petroleum reservoirs; 2) equipment for the study of petroleum properties under formation conditions; 3) control-measuring devices and equipment for depth measurements. The article also refers briefly to work on automatization, remote control, and the management of processes of petroleum production.

Ivanov, M. M. [Ufa Petroleum Scientific Research Institute]. 296
New UfNII Instruments for Studying Deep Wells.

The author lists new models of UfNII-designed depth instruments. Between 1954 and November 1955 work was performed with the aid of DGM-4 differential manometers in studying well interference and the precise location of the interrelation of Devonian formations at the Tuymazy oil deposits. These studies led to important conclusions on the structure of oil formations D_1 and D_2 in the Tuymazy area and confirmed the existence of hydraulic contact between the two formations. A depth piezograph, produced at the UfNII Institute is now undergoing industrial tests.

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TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical characteristics of polymeric
materials at different operating speeds in short term static tests

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, tensile strength, static test, ebonite, or-
ganic glass, viniplast, static stress test, test method, reliability
deformation rate

ABSTRACT: The tensile strengths of ebonite, an organic glass and
a viniplast were determined with the moving clamp of the test ap-
paratus moving at different rates in order to clarify the relation-
ship between material strength and the rate of motion of the test
machine. The test samples were prepared according to GOST 4649-55;
the "Kovostrov" test machine was run at rates such that the clamp
moved at 25, 40, 100, 200 and 400 mm/min.; readings were taken
with a mechanical and an electrical tensometer. Upon increasing
the rate of motion of the clamp, under conditions of static stress,
the strength of these materials increased, but this increase was

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